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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts t in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Hearst's Judges. Murphy's Judges. Leonard A. Glegerich. John W. Goff. Samuel Seabury. John J. Brady. Mischell L. Erlanger. John Ford. Charles W. Dayton. Peter A. Hendrick. Charles L. Guy.

#### The Resignation of Commissioner Woodbury.

Major John McGaw Woodbury has been forced to resign the office of Street Cleaning Commissioner on the ground of incapacity, incapacity to prostitute and debauch his department at the solicitation of Mayor McCLELLAN and PATRICK MCCARREN. Major WOODBURY has always resisted attempts to turn the Street Cleaning Department into a political machine. No matter what his personal political proclivities, he has always stoutly maintained the independence of the department and has kept politics out of it. "I am here to clean the streets of New York," he has always avowed, "and not to play politics; and when I can no longer do my duty by the public I will get out." From the date of his appointment by Mayor SETH Low down to the present time that has been Major Woop-BURY's uncompromising attitude.

Major WOODBURY is a brave and an honest gentleman; he has been a faithful and devoted servant of the public; but he is disqualified to hold office because he cannot and will not stoop to a base and dishonorable act. There is no citizen of repute or public spirit in this town who will withhold from Major Wood-BUBY the tribute of respect and confidence which is his due. But Mayor McClellan-.

### The Rights of the People.

Mr. HEARST's letter of acceptance has a fine stock of fine phrases about "the greatest good of the greatest number,"
the rights of the masses of the people," "the right of the people to govern themselves," and so on.

The courts are the final guarantee and guardian of the rights of the individual and of the public. The life, the liberty, the property of the citizen rest ultimately with them. The peace and order of the community depend largely upon them. Inconspicuous, but silently powerful, their activity transcends immeasurably in importance the work of Congresses and Legislatures and Presidents and Governors. For if justice be impure, the State is rotten, no matter with what swagger it performs its noisier functions.

Mr. HEARST proposes to conserve "the rights of the masses of the people" by boss-made Judges, and boss-interpreted laws. Where do the people or their rights come in?

## A Railway in the Heart of Africa.

More than 1,000 black men, in charge of European engineers, have been engaged for more than a year in grading the roadbed, laying the track and doing all the rough work on the new railway that has just been opened along the upper Congo. This road between Stanleyville and Ponthierville, seventy-five miles, circumvents the stretch of rapids that forms the first impediment to navigation on the upper river. The line was opened a few weeks ago and it is the pioneer railway in tropical central Africa. In straight lines, its southern terminus at the head of the rapids is about 1,070 miles from Zanzibar and 970 miles from the Congo mouth.

It has been interesting to watch the progress of this enterprise. Few railways have been built, with primitive labor, so far from the sources of all supplies. The first step was the building of two large storehouses at Matadi and Stanleyville, 1,235 miles apart, following the Congo channel, to house the material at its landing place in Africa and at the starting point of the railway, Locomotives, cars and bridges were carried up the Congo in pieces and put together where they were needed on the line. As there was delay in the delivery of some of the bridges, temporary wooden constructions, very rough, but strong, were thrown over some of the small Congo tributaries, so that work trains might carry rails ahead to the roadbed prepared for them. Some of the gangs | City party, of which but a little while of laborers were superintended by young natives, who had been trained for years in the industrial schools of the Government or the missionary societies. Here, as elsewhere in that continent, the natives supplied the brawn and muscle. as well as some elementary supervision in carrying forward the vast work of progress in Africa.

The extent of navigation available for steamers on the Congo is now well known. and the purpose is to carry railways around the few parts of the river which are obstructed by rapids, so as to extend unbroken steam transportation to the end of the farthest navigable reach of the stream. By building this new railway the Congo State has added 261 miles of steam transportation to the 1,325 miles already in operation between the Congo mouth and Stanley Falls. Navigation is again impeded at Kindu, 186 miles above the terminus of the new railway, and the Government intends to and last stretch of railway along the

large commercial purposes practically

The total length of steam transports tion along the Congo when the last mile of rails is laid will be 2,144 miles, of which 1,548 miles will be by water and 596 miles by land; and the end of this long route will be in touch with the great mining region of Katanga, which is said to be as rich as Rhodesia in gold, while the prospects of copper production are perhaps unsurpassed in any other part of the world. The importance of extending transportation to this region is stimulating the efforts of the Congo Government. It remains to be seen whether the Congo rail and water route will reach this southeast corner of the State before the branch of the Cape to Cairo railway arrives at the same destination.

#### Hawaii's Progress and Needs

Mr. W. A. GRAHAM CLARK, special agent of the Government to investigate the cotton goods trade of China, found time on his way out, while detained by a steamship wreck at Honolulu, to study the economic condition of Hawaii, and the Department of Commerce and Labor has received a report from him which proves Mr. CLARK's zeal as an investigator, but does not make out a very good case for isolated Hawaii as a flourishing dependency.

The yellow man is not paramount in the islands, but he predominates; that is to say, he furnishes the labor for production, but the capital is furnished by the white man, or by a white man's corporation. Ninety-five per cent. of the total value of exports is represented by sugar, and the laborers on the plantations, most of which are owned by one company, are Chinese and Japanese. Of the population of 165,000, 65,000 are Japanese, 40,000 Chinese, 30,000 natives, 8,000 Coreans, 7,000 Kanakas, 7,000 Portuguese and 8,000 whites. Mr. CLARK classifies a Portuguese as a man of color, for he calculates that "this is about eight white people to 157 Asiatics, Portuguese and native Hawaiians." Perhaps many of the so-called Portuguese are half-breeds or under suspicion. It must be admitted that the average American economist on his travels has a bias or a weakness for a white face, and is not always a trustworthy ethnologist.

the planters in Hawaii than Japanese because the Chinese "makes a steady, law abiding, efficient laborer, and is content to work for small wages." The Japanese on the contrary is restless and ambitious, always striving to better his condition and get on an earning level with the white man. The exclusion law is operative in Hawaii, but it is urged that "some modifications allowing the importation of a definite number (of Chinese) for a definite term of years would undoubtedly develop the islands wonderfully, as labor is their greatest need." Contact in the rice and sugar fields is endured by few whites, and it is obvious that a wage system regulated by the superior number of Asiatics dees not attract white men. Moreover, they cannot stand the trepical sun. If Hawaii's prosperity depends upon an accession of Chinese the outlook for the islds is dubious, for Western Congres men are too much under the control of Pacific Coast opinion to consent to a modification of the exclusion act in favor of Hawaii.

Chinese labor is more satisfactory to

Diversification of products is the crying need of Hawaii, for its dependence upon the sugar crop brings lean years. There was a decrease of \$9,324,944 in exports in the year ending June 30, 1906. as compared with the previous fiscal year. There was, however, an increase of \$768,730 in imports, owing in part, apparently, to a promising attempt to diversify crops, for fruit and coffee cultivation is rapidly developing.

The opening of the Mexican National Railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec is going to prove of great advantage to the Hawaiian exporters. A voyage around Cape Horn to New York sometimes takes four months by steam freighter, but goods sent by way of the Isthmus can be set down in New York in thirty-two days, although cargo has to be broken at Salina Cruz.

There is a burning customs revenue question in Hawaii. Receipts last year were \$1,043,340, and they went to Washington. The Hawaiians want Congress to set aside 75 per cent. of the revenues for a period of twenty years to be applied to education, public buildings and harbor improvements. As long as the ratio of whites to Asiatics is one to twenty Congress will not be favorably impressed. although the present policy is not conducive to local development.

## Reform's Hard Road in Philadelphia.

In a day of chaotic politics the condition of Philadelphia is chaos worse confounded. JOHN WEAVER, the reform Mayor who was idolized a year ago for driving the creatures of the Republican machine from office and consecrating himself to the cause of decent government, is now jeered at a meeting of the since he was the pride and inspiration. One of the chief orators was Colonel SHELDON POTTER, whom the Mayor, when he cut loose from the machine and publicly defied it, made Director of Public Safety, an office which corresponds to that of Police Commissioner in New York.

Colonel POTTER struck a sturdy blow for reform when he removed 70,000 fraudulent names from the assessors' lists, and by so many reduced the machine vote in Philadelphia. But the Director of Public Safety was not good enough for Mayor WEAVER. His removal by the official whose admirers were fond of calling him Honest JOHN is one of the mysteries of contemporary politics. By such precipitate acts the Mayor of Philadelphia undid the good which had made his name a household word for civic courage, and his charges of bribery in connection with the first nomination of D. CLARENCE GIBBONEY for District Attorney almost wrecked the City party, begin at once the building of the third | the party of municipal reform, the party which stood between the Gang and the sives from Kindu to Buli, about 180 miles, people of Philadelphia. The renom

above which there is uninterrupted navi- tion of GIBBONEY by a great majority, gation for small steamers for 372 miles, after an investigation which left no room where the importance of the river for for doubt that there had been a conspiracy to deceive Mayor WEAVER and mpromise the party of reform, saved the day temporarily for good govern-

The spectacle is now seen in Philadelphia of the reform Mayor's own political household opposing the secretary of the Law and Order League, who has been nominated for District Attorney, the young man who, single handed and with great moral and physical courage, made war upon a corrupt police force for sixteen years when reform was a byword in Philadelphia. GIBBONEY is the militant and picturesque figure of the campaign, the last hope of the reformers. In his speech accepting the nomination, for District Attorney he roused the City party to a pitch of fanatical enthusiasm by warning ROBERT Mckenty, the new Director of Public Safety, not to interfere with the election as a supporter of the Gang ticket, and by asking: "Has reform any deserters? Are there any Benedict Arnolds in our ranks?" Things in Philadelphia are in a disordered and uncertain state when the house of the reformers is divided against itself and the hope of good government depends upon the valor and resolution of one young man who has had no political experience and has never held a public office.

Hurry Call for Historical Painters Seize now the brush, painters of his-

tory, and limn for ages the scene which the Hon. JOHN BUTIN MORAN of Boston has sketched in weeping water colors, BUTIN at Bay": "With one's back to the wall and facing a de

tructive tiger no man cares for the gusts of wind and dust which nature hurls in his direction. "With eyes steadily fixed on the real danger h walts and watches for the final grapple, which will

eave him torn and mangled in death or victorious over his savage foe. My back, Lawson, is against the wall. Fronting me the grafting corporations The mind turns instinctively to the

legends of many lands that repeat, without borrowing, the tale of the virgin and the dragon. There glares the monster: there crouches the victim. But BUTIN doesn't crouch. His back, Lawson, is against the wall; his mouth is to the foe Is the destructive tiger used to incandescent temperatures? Can be face the gerfalcon eves that saw through the creens in the Hotel Essex?

A hush, an audible silence, a long sigh of sympathy, creeps around the world The sound of sobs gulped down is as a storm. Must the Beautiful One, the Hero of the Pee-pul, be torn and mangled? Must his voices soon be heard, lost city of Is, from the storage vaults of the tiger?

We think of BALDER the Beautiful of BEOWULF, of SIEGFRIED, of Little Red Riding Hood. Yet no good man will bet on the tiger. Do tigers live upon dynamite and melinite, on sirens and megaphones, on tabasco, red hot iron, and siroccos stuffed with live wires?

The combat deepens. Is there paint pretence of justice? Collect the crimson. the Tyrian purple, scarlet, the bloodiest blood red, Tom Watson bronze, Carmack sorrel-but what skills it? The big Boston fire was drab compared with this arch deed of piteous massacre now on view in Massachusetts.

Most hideous spectacle of all, the Hon. JOSIAH OUINCY, he swings in his genealogical tree. It is not a tiger skin rug that he is looking for.

For years the Indiana Union of Literary Clubs has been the hope, the inspiration and the joy of American literature. In that union was the strength of genius. Authors multiplied. They possessed the Hoosier land. No other State had so many writers. No other writers were so industrious.

That glorious age, which will make the . U. L. C. as famous as PERICLES, as MÆCENAS, as JAMES BYRON ELMORE, is no more. Literature is much, but woman is everything. The I. U. L. C. has been merged, swal-

lowed up, in a mightier ocean of cultivation, the State Federation of Women's Clubs. "It was to be": and who will whimper at the inevitable fate? So woman goes on, conquering and to conquer; and from Kansas still peals the awful female voice: "Man must be abolished."

A genuine interview with MANUEL SIL-VEIBA would be the journalistic "beat" of the age, but the great explorers are dead.

Anglo-Saxon being one of the components of Triniti, the universal language invented by Dr. S. A. FRAZIER of Berkelev. the story that there is no profanity in it can he told to the marines. It is no language for this workaday world with its trials and tribulations.

## Why Spaniards Eat Meat Fridays.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: An inquire in THE SUN asks about the Spaniards using meat on Fridays, and THE SUN itself asks fuller information. The writer has not at hand his authori ties in the matter of dates and pontifical acts, but in the absence of exact details perhaps the subjoined will sufficiently explain:

people of Old Spain use meat on Fridays, except Good Friday, in virtue of an instrument known as the Bull of the Crusades. It is a dis sation from the general law of abstinence, and is given by way of a commutation, since a triffing sum is paid yearly for the privilege; and the mone realized is used for purposes of charity. ing other days of abstinence, it is similar in terms to the indult of recent years relieving the working

The Crusaders in Palestine and elsewhere were relieved from the law of abstinence partly for rea-sons of health, partly for reasons of subsistence and also as a reward for meritorious service. And ey account of the long and arquous stranger the faith against Moorish and Mohammedan domi ount of the long and arduous struggle for aktion the Spaniards were rated as Crusaders in the field. So the bull was extended to them. It is well to keep in mind that during these wars the Moors either possessed og controlled the plains, while the Christian strength was in the mountain ranges. So cereals were scarce, a fish supply was out of the question, but there was ample turage, with comparative security in the giens and recesses of the mountains. Large flocks and herds are fed in the Spanish mountains at the prese

It was natural that the Spanish colonists should bring their home customs into the New World. This one was brought over under the same condition of paying a yearly mulct. A guest at a Span ish table could use meat by qualifying himself in the usual way. What he could do lawfully with out that qualification would depend on local and CINCINNATI, October 12.

Real Significance of the Addicks Emblem. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your com ent on Gas Addicks's use of Constantine's motto as the emblem at the head of his Delaware ticket

### RUSSIAN WOMEN'S POLITICS. St. Petersburg, Sept. 30 .- In Russia you

can tell at a glance the political complexion of a public gathering if there are any women present. If the crowd is exclusively of men you may be sure that you have encountered the league of real Russian men, the redoubtable Black Hundred. Their devotional shoutings of "Bless the Czar! Beat the Jews!" and their holding aloft of holy ikons and chanting fragment of the Orthodox service are clearly not the kind of emotional politics that appeals to Russian womankind. Neither have the moderate progressives any female following. No woman graced the sittings of the Council of Empire, although the chamber was handsome and the robes of the members made a most picturesque show. Until you got to the Duma and to the left wing of its Democratic majority you rarely heard the feminine voice. It was not raised to encourage Count Heyden and his elderly Octobrist friends. But it was insistent, ubiquitous, shrill in the ranks of the Group of Toil. The resumption of university education

since the dispersal of the Duma for young people to get together daily; and the spetacle is not changed. The demand of the woman student is for revolutionary politics always, Mr. Jelkin, who was himself leader of the Group of Toil in the Duma, gives a sketch of the proceedings at the Women Medical Institute, where the students de cided by an overwhelming majority that political questions must take precedence of academic. Pleas for scientific instruction were drowned in the revolutionary turmoil. A corpulent lady, nervous and frenzied, mounted a chair and cried: "Com rades! Before everything we must decide on the academic question. We must learn The people need our learning. Politics is doubtless important, but for us it should be secondary. Many women students are sitting impatiently in the provinces, waiting for our institute to open. We must answer the question, 'Study or not study? Let those who will be the politicians. In our alma mater they should play no part."

this week has furnished the first chance

A very slight and shamefaced applause for this was overwhelmed in an ear split ting uproar of yells and hisses. An angry faced, haggard young woman sprang on chair and screamed above the din: "Is there such a monstrous creature among us who finds she can now sit quietly still and work! No; I can't believe it." This brought great cheers. Others tried to be heard above the storm, but you could distinguish only such words, repeated again and again, as "battle," "organization," "proletariat" and "toiling peasantry." They ended by adopting by acclamation a resolution to mass all their forces for the support of the people and to condemn as shameful and crimins all who under present conditions tried to

study quietly.
"Science," cried a tall young brunette is something great and holy. Without science no progress is possible. But we live in terrible times, when the people are rallying their forces for reform. Can we at such a moment isolate the people? No; gled? Must his voices soon be heard, we will open the institute, we will study; faint and muffled, like the bells of the that is a means to an end. Even if we had, instead of our obligatory courses of study. the order to learn the Japanese or Chinese language we would still do it, for it would leave us our institute where we can concentrate and organize our forces. Our duty, our only duty, is to prepare ourselves. Frantic cheers greeted these remarks.

"The student element," cried another woman, "has played out its leading, independent rôle. It can now work only in the ranks of the radical parties, with the enough, color enough, to do it even a proletariat, with the peasantry, and I ask all our newly joined women comrades to join that party." Red hot radicalism inspired all the speeches. One girl created a diversion by screaming out, when the resolution to agitate among the people was Who dares try to condemn me? Speak! Here I am! I am myself a peasant girl. All my class must feel as free as I." her gesticulations her hair came down and probably this brought her speech to an end prematurely. A little pale young woman followed her. She said: "Naturally, those who have the strength work for the radicals. They go among the people. They are heroes, and I bow before them. But I am weak; I cannot do anything; and there are many like me. What can I do when I go back home? Life drags there so meanly, conditions are so narrow and I wither out; mentally I cease to be. But this institute inspires, lifts and develops us. It is for that we weaker ones want it kept open that we may learn."

"We don't want weak ones," cried back the other women in the hall. "The weak and the sick are no use in battle." And with that the women medical students passed their resolution to organize the pecple's revolution.

## Judge Martin Grover.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The editoria article, "Manners on the Bench," in The Sun of October 11, must have been very interesting to your readers up in old Allegheny county. It was there that Judge Grover resided all of his legal life in the then county seat, Angelica. He was certainly very democratic in his ways, but was in all respects a man, full grown in wisdom and in

As a boy I used to steal into the old court house and watch the proceedings when court was in session. If a certain lawyer from Hume, a town in the northern part of the county, and Mr. Grove were trying a case in court there was sure to be something doing. To show how Mr. Grover would act and dress in court, let me say that during the trying of a case in which these two lawyers were the attorneys the other lawyer suddenly arose and said: "Your Honor, unless Mr. Grover quits I will leave the court house. He gets on my nerves. Either he has to do one of three things: Button ur his vest, quit chewing tobacco or keep his feet down from the table." It is true that I have often een him in just that position, and to tell the truth he seldom in summer had stockings upon his feet. Comfort was his first consideration, and a pair of old run down slippers usually adorned his feet.
Once when he was defending a young man who had committed larceny and whose case was hope

less his only way was to appeal to the jury. This he did with all force and vigor. His opponens, the same lawyer mentioned above, when addressing the jury said: "You noticed how the learned counsel was affected when he portrayed the condition of his unfortunate client; how his voice trembled when he spoke of the widowed mother, and in particular you noticed that when he spoke of the fact that his client had not the wherewithal to pay his counsel he began to blubber right out in court didn't he?"

Later than this Judge Grover went on the bench first as County Judge, then up to the Supreme Court and then to the Court of Appeals. Judge Grover was a great figure in our little town, and he has been considered the greatest man Allegheny county has ever produced SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa., October 12. C. P. B.

## A Call for Porto Rican Coffee,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have just read with interest and satisfaction the letter from Mr. D. Collazo, published in THE SUN of October 12, relation to the growing trade of Porto Rico. Mr. Collago says that he cannot understand why no headway has been made in the introduction of Porto Rico coffee in the United States. No fine offee is to be had, but where can it be purchased? I know a number of people who are anxious to buy but cannot find it on sale.

I succeeded in obtaining some not long ago though friends who are interested in a Porto Ric hip line, but I cannot find it at the gro nost of which seek to substitute Mexican coffee for the better Porto Rico grade. BOSTON, October 13. THOMAS P. FOWLER

How They Got In. Knicker-Are children allowed in your flat Booker-No. We brought ours in under the hea

## THE SOURCE OF LYNCHING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "Lynching Bee" is the ghastly heading of a despatch recounting a gathering of 2,000 American citizens for the purpose of hanging or burning a negro. The negro is lymphatic, and his dignity is not easily wounded. But of what, when roused, he is capable, Santo Domingo knows too well.

In Jamaica the whites are immensely outnumbered by the blacks, and the sexual morality of the blacks is said to be very loose; yet we do not hear of rape or of any danger to the white women of that island. The black footmen in Thackeray's "New-

comes" is a type of those who used to be found in English households of West India proprietors, showing, as far as I can remember, no propensity to rape. These examples seem to suggest that

intagonism of race rather than negro

propensity may be the main source of the Severance of the white races from the black is general. But this intense antagonism seems limited to a country in which the blacks are emancipated slaves raised by law to political equality and social rivalry with their former masters. I have seen black Bishop dining in the premier club of

when a black youth from Jamaica entered and graduated there. This may seem to suggest a hope that immigration from countries where the sharp antagonism does not prevail, should it take place on a large scale, will create a neutral element to mediate between the deposed slave owner and the emancipated

London; and at Oxford nobody was shocked

GOLDWIN SMITH. TORONTO, October 12.

### ORIGIN OF LIFE. Science Knews No More About It Than

About the Origin of Matter. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: MAY sk the favor of one word more as to the ogical standing of ablogenesis in connection with the evolutionary hypothesis? Mr. Dob son in his interesting letter of October 3, replying to me, wanders somewhat from the point. His original statement, to which I took exception, was: "If the evolutionary doctrine is no longer debatable, except in minor phases which do not affect the fundamental principles, logic calls for the accep-

camental principles, logic calls for the acceptance of a hypothesis of the gradual evolution of the organic from the inorganic.

I pointed out that logic did no such thing, because the hypothesis of abiogenesis was directly opposed to all the facts with respect to life disclosed by science, and that in inductive reasoning there could be nothing, logically, in the conclusion which was notcontained in the particulars from which the universal was extracted.

was extracted.

Mr. Dobson now contends that abiogenesis

was extracted.

Mr. Dobson now contends that ablogenesis is a necessary hypothesis, because at a certain time no life existed upon the earth and at a later time life appeared thereon. He quotes a German scientist as saying that to reject ablogenesis is to admit a miracle, and says: "The day of miracles has passed." I never understood that post hoc, propter her was sound logic in theory or practice. From the point of view of science, a miracle is a breach or a suspension of universal natural (physical) law. As I pointed out in my previous letter, all that science knows so far about life is that it comes only from life. Science has so far unearthed no one single solitary fact in opposition to the law ownersum e riso. Consequently the ablogenesis theory involves what in the present stage of scientific knowledge is itself a miracle—the German scientist (Haeckel?) notwithstanding.

The day of miracles has passed." says

day of miracles has passed," says Mr. Dobson.

Let us then be logical about the matter. The plain fact is that science knows no more at present about the origin of life than it does about the origin of force and matter. It professes to teach us nothing about the latter; why should it dogmatize about the former?

THOMAS F. WOODLOCK.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., October 12.

#### The Riddle of Creation. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In discussing

Mr. Dobson's argument for abiogenesis Mr. Glover says: "Did they [the first inorganic elements] de-velop themselves from chaos or out of nothing?

Surely a gas may be made liquid, and a liquid solid. And new planets are being evolved from the atmospheric rings of Saturn continuously, and even motion is life, the organic world resulting in

Why should a miracle, so called, not be purely NEW YORK, October 13. Unsolved Mysteries

### TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your corre spondent Lewis C. Glover says the theory

ablogenesis is not satisfactory and prefers that of "direct creation." "Where," he inquires, "did the first inorganic elements come from, and this earth upon which they started their journey?" On the other hand, it might be inquired, where did God come from? What is God and where did He get His power? TRUTH SEERER.

## Reincarnation Upheld.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: I am a be advocated by Darwin and Huxley. It is easy to see that there is evidence of a progressive series of development both in vegetable and animal life constantly going on in the world; one species of organized existence gliding by slow and minute steps into another and usually higher form, leaving behind in the process some qualities of the old and gaining some new and for the most part higher and nobier elements of being in the transforms. tion. But what we see with our eyes here I think of what I believe is an inward and hidden process of purely spiritual life. I believe all organic life in its material form rep-

resents some attributes, perhaps mainly of a moral

and intellectual nature, belonging to the unseed apirit which animates and holds together the physical body. I believe it is the evolution of the everlasting spirit, which we cannot possibly but may perhaps dimly imagine, and not the transitory changes of mere outside matter, which con stitutes the real process of the evolution theory. Take the world of humanity: I believe every enirit that now dwells in human form has come up from the brute kingdom, creeping probably through innumerable stages of the animal creation and gathering in the passage some mental or moral trait which sticks to it throughout its entire career, until it has reached a sufficiently high mental and moral development to enter the human kingdom. I do not think the body of an ape was ever developed by any struggle for existence into the body of a man; but I do believe the spirits of all humanity have passed at some stages of their exist ence through many forms of the brute and per-haps vegetable creation. And I do not think that the evolutionary process ends when the spirit enters the human kingdon

I think there may be some truth in the Buddhist speculation of reincarnation, which affirms that all human spirits must come back to earth again and again and undergo the discipline of a human exnce of sorrow and pain, until a certain altitud development has been reach will enable them to enter the unseen and higher realm where beauty and wisdom and angelic glo reign supreme. This theory accounts for much seeming injustice in this world, arising from the native inequalities of mankind, and solves many knotty problems which are otherwise insoluble. Of course this theory of evolution is not my own. It can be found embodied in many Oriental religtons and philosophies, which furnish so much highly interesting reading for the student of theo BROOKLYN, October 13.

Science Slowly Working Out the Riddle of Life TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The arguments of Mr. Dobson and Mr. Glover on ablogenests have left me sadly in the dark as to whether either of the gentlemen can explain where the life principle inherent in cell life has its source. On this very point Haeckel gives no information what soever; he simply states that the cell lives; but what that life is, and whence the life principle is derived, he does not discuss. Science, at present in its infancy, can only by

slow progress attain to a positive and materia

knowledge of what Plato by philosophic reaso sets forth. And since his day all speculation as to the questions he raised is mere reiteration of his idle questions and argumentation on the part of those who are too eager for a speedy solution of the riddle which science is untiringly working at-Because science at present investigates all phenor ena as facts presented before her tribunal, she does not as yet penetrate to the causes of such effects. therefore we shall have to walt for an adequate explanation of the causes of such effects, cause

## JAPANESE SHORT POEMS.

The Composition of Them the Am of the Cultivated.

From the South Atlantic Quarterly. long poem is unthinkable to them. They have what sometimes passes for long excursions n verse, but these are really nothing more than short poems strung together, lacking all unity save that of subject. The favorite forms are the hokku, consisting of three lines, the first having five, the second having seven, and the third having five syllables en in all; the tanks, consisting of five ines of five, seven, five, seven, seven syllaoles-thirty-one in all; and the dodoites, consisting of seven, seven, seven, five syllables --or twenty-six in all. The tanka is the classical form, affected by the standard poets of the country, while the other forms are used by every Japanese that writes at all and by many that cannot. The hokku is the great

favorite. These little poems are so much a part of Japanese life that every cultivated writes them. The Emperor, it is believed, composes four of them every day, and all who go to "view" the flowers, the blossoming of the cherry trees, or the reddening maples Uyeno or other parks, write some pretty conces in a Ackku and hang it upon the chrysanthemum or lotos stalks, or on the boughs of the trees. The kokku may therefore be justly called the song of Japan, as we say certain ecstasy in a few notes is the song of the thrush. No other poetic form has ever

eceived such exalted honor The hokks is composed impromptu upon every occasion, the writer putting into verse the thought appropriate to the moment, the incident, or the associations suggested, much s the Greeks wrote their epigrams the epigram became, in the hands of Martini and his successors, a little satiric sting. One of the most famous of hokku was composed by the poetess Chiyo when she found one day that a morning glory had flung its ten-drils around her well bucket:

# Asagao ni Tsurube torarete Morai-midzu.

(The morning glory has seized my well bucket. Gift-water!) Sir Edwin Arnold, the diffuse, used forty English words to trans-late these five Japanese, or eight for one:

The morning glory
Her leaves and bells has bound
My bucket handle round.
I could not break the bands I could not break the bands Of those soft hands. The bucket and the well to her I left: Give me some water, for I come bereft.

familiar story about Basho illustrates these hokku were improvised. The how these hokku were improvised. The great bard's groom was also a poet, and a the two were riding through a country larthey saw a dragon fiy. The groom immediately said:

Hane wo tottars, To-garashi

(A dragon fly—tear off his wings and you have a red pepper pod.) But Basho rebuked the cruelty of the thought, and corrected the poem:

(Add wings to the pod of red pepper, and you have a dragon fly)!

A poet sees a dragon fly, a tombo, fluttering in the red light of the evening, and writes: Tombo no Mo ya iri-hi nc Issekai.

(Dance, O Dragon Fly, in your world of the setting sun!) This hokku is remarkable for its marvellous brevity, having but thirteen instead of the allotted seventeen syllables—four syllables being accounted for in an equal number of long ones.

Another poet says the tombo has "dyed its body with the setting sun." An old statesman on his deathbed sees a dead leaf whirled by his window and it suggests his own faring forth on the wings of eternity; and he writes: "A leaf whirls down—a leaf whirls down in the wind." Nothing more; but the simple repetition is as voluble as Madeline's heart on St. Agnes's Eve.

repetition is as voluble as Madeline's heart on St. Agnes's Eve.

These little poems may justly be compared, I think, to simple bird songs, or better, perhaps, to the note of that timiest of all singers, the little oricket that the Japanese call "kusahibashi," or grass lark, and make a gilded captive in a cage an inch square, because of its plaintive and exquisite melody. Keats had the true idea when he wrote, "Beauty is truth, truth beauty: that is all ye know on earth—and all ye need to know," though he did not always follow his own counsel. But to these rare singers the unadorned beauty of truth—the cool, chaste pagan loveliness of nudity—is enough. Take the following hokku in which the poet is contrasting the deathless youth of nature and the brief life of man, a topic that would serve for an Italian canto or an English lyric. He writes:

## Hito ni koso Toshi ha yori nure Haru no kusa:

(It is only man that becomes aged, O grass of (it is only man that becomes aged, O grass of spring?) Basho had the thought centuries before Keats, when he said "truth is the marrow of style," and his famous motto is perhaps the best thing that has ever been said of literary form and is itself a model of form and a miracle of brevity: "Fu-eki ryu-ko": "unchanging truth in fleeting form." That is, the matter must be of enduring interest, but the form, or style, must be that which best suits the age in which it is written. The result is permanent literature. It is chiefly due to the influence of Basho that the poetry of Japan has attained this wonderful conciseness, purity of form and chaste beauty.

### of form and chaste beauty. Shakespeare's Indebtedness to Dowland.

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: To-day's Sun with Mr. Winham's plaint has followed me thus far afield. It's too bad about him, but I'm afraid he takes himself too seriously. I did not suppose that my innocent and quite casual reference to Dowland would stir anybody to protest. The thing is quite unimportant. In the course lecture I spoke of Shakespeare's ability to absorb information and make the learning of others his own, and thus accounted for the local color in those own, and thus accounted for the local color in those plays the action of which occurred otherwhere than

Among others I cited the fact which Grattan Flood has recently unearthed and has told in the September issue of the Gendeman's Magazine one John Dowland, an intimate friend of Shake speare, was appointed lutenist to the King of Den-mark in November, 1598, and returned to England in 1601. So much for the fact, which you will ob-

erve is Mf. Flood's, not mine.
I never assume responsibility for facts. They are such fragile things and so liable to be shattere by other facts. My opinions, though, are sturdler things and much more stubborn, and assuming these facts to be true I ventured the opinion that Dowland's "intrinsic friend," Shakespeare, migh have been indebted to him for the touches of loca friend," Shakespeare, might

color in "Hamlet." ably the incident would not have worried Mr. Wixham, only Dowland was indiscreet enough to have been born in Dublin and educated at Trinity College, where he was a sizar. Moreover, he had many friends there, to one of whom, "my bel countryman, John Forster the younger," he dedi-cated a song in "The Pilgrim's Solace." But we might be generous and forgive him all this. Winham take heart. There are still a few things left that Irishmen have not done. Let him get busy and do some of them before it is t

### THOMAS GAPPNET TAAPPE. RUTLAND, Vt., October 11.

Semitic Villains. From the American Hebrew.

It appears to be a convention of the modern English novelist to make his villain of Jewish blood. Mr. Wister in his "Lady Baltimore" goes out of his way to make the objectionable capitalist of his story of Semitic appearance: Edith Wharton in her "House of Mirth" makes the most objectionable, though in some ways the most human, of her figures a Jewish "climber." and even Rider Haggard in his latest excursion to South Africa nakes his mysterious wizard and hypnotist a Jew. He might have been a Boer, or, for the matter of that, a Zulu, with just as much effici the plot of the story is concerned. If there was anything like the same tendency to create attractive Jewish figures in modern novels one might not

The Revised Indian.

The Revised Indian.

From the Muskogee (I. T.) Muck Rake.

"Whoop-a-ia!" yelled Hiawatha,
As he awung his old sombrero.

"I am getting next to something
And am quite a politician.
Years ago Longfellow found me:
I was but a child of nature
In those days of dreamy romance.
First I let the white man skin me:
Then I tried to knock his block off:
All of which proved vain and futile,
Causing me all kinds of trouble.
I was but a stupid scholar.
And I learned my lesson alowly;
But at iast your Hiawatha
Turas a jack from off the bostom.
I have just come from a meeting.
Where a lot of hot air merchants
Peddied buil con with a vengeance.
Told me all about my ballot,
And the way I ought to use it.
In defence of home and freside.
Then I told them in a minute
What I wanted in the mixup.
They could have the Legislature
It take text me work the labour.

### MIXED METAPHORS.

Some Amusing Blunders by British Politicians and Statesmen.

From the Pall Mall Gazette. , The other day Mr. Bryce perpetrated a quite remarkable verbal blunder when he described the Irish Local Government Board as "a malignant fairy which steps in off to own bat." Mr. McHugh once accused the Government of being "ironbound with rethat the Irish Land League was losing public support and had therefore to "But, sir," he proceeded, "the well is running dry, and they think that by putting in the pruning knife they can bring more grist to the mill." It was an Irish Unionist member who characterized a concession to the Na-tionalists as "the first stitch in the dismemberment of the Empire," and another ex-cused himself for "repeating" a question in the House by explaining that he had never asked it before. Mr. W. Field, M. P., said; The right honorable gentleman shakes his head-and I'm sorry to hear it.

Mr. Asquith was betrayed into saying on one occasion that "redistribution is a thorny subject, which requires delicate handling, or it will tread on some people's toes," and Mr. Balfour once spoke of "an empty theatre of unsympathetic auditors." Mr. Gladstone, in a speech in the House, replied to an opponent who shook his head at some statement attributed to him: "No, no; it will not do for honorable member to shake his head in the teeth of his own words.

Lord Rosebery on a certain occasion de-clared that "the keynote of the policy of the Government would be wrapped in that obscurity which the Government have endeavored to keep up. Sir E. Durning-Lawrence asked: "Is this Government to be put into the melting pot that we may see who is to take hold of the handle of the ship of State?" Sir W. Hart-Dyke once said that Mr. Lowther "had caught a big fish in his net-and went to the top of the tree for it." In the debate on the London education bill Mr. Walter Long remarked: "We are told that by such legislation the heart of the country has been shaken to its foundations," and Mr. Brodrick, during a debate on military affairs, declared that "among the many jar-ring notes heard in this House this subject,

Mr. Brodrick, during a debate on military affairs, declared that "among the many jarring notes heard in this House this subject, at least, must be regarded as an oasis." Even more amusing was the assertion of another late Minister of the Crown that "the steps of the Government would go hand in hand with the interests of the manufacturer."

When the impassioned orator lamented the absence of "so many faces that he used to shake hands with" he gave utterance to a genuine bull of the first water. The late Sir George Ba four was responsible for a couple of delightful specimens of bovins oratory. Approps of a proposed loan from the English to the Indian Treasury, he emphatically declared that £2,000,000 was a "mere flea bite in the ocean," and on another occasion he stated that "the pale face of the British soldier was the backbone of our Indian army."

A peer in the course of an excited oration warned the Government that the constitutional rights of the people were being "trampled upon by the mailed hand of authority. Lord Curzon once also so far forsot himself and his figure of speech as to declare that "though we are not out of the wood, yet we have a good ship."

A Radical speaker said: "The Tories keep dragging the Home Rule red herring across our path, but it misses fire every time." It was a Unionist M. P. who in a recent speech spoke to the following effect: "That is the marrow of the education act, and it would not be taken out by Dr. Clifford or anybody else. It was founded on a granite foundation, and spoke in a voice not to be drowned by sectarian clamor." Another political orator declared that "the British lion, whether climbing the oine forests of Canada or scouring the Pacific main, would not draw in its horns or retire into its shell," which recalls the remark of an Australian legislator who, speaking of the competition between land and sea carriage, exclaimed: "Mr. Speaker, the railways are cutting the ground from under the steamers' feet."

A Moderate Councillor said: "The sheet anchor of the honor anchor of the honorable member's argument does not reside in the mouth of the Council." Another County Councillor, speaking on the subject of dramatic licenses, declared "the ink is scarcely dry on our licenses when we proceed to dig it up in order to see how it is

growing."
Some time ago an Austrian journalist
spoke of a "black and yellow tricolor"; but
it was an English reporter who, in the description of a hunting accident in which a lady
was killed, stated that "the deceased met would thenceforth "be taken every Monday. Easter Sunday only excepted," or the an-nouncement of an English Mayor in reference to a local race meeting that "no sentleman will be allowed to ride on the course except the horses that are to run."

## Effect of the Bishops' Law on Savings.

From the Christian Intelligencer.

It has been stated by those opposed to Sunday closing that thousands of dollars have gone out of Newark every Sunday into New York for liquor. were true, that in their eagerness for Sunday drink the workingmen of Newark were taking all their wages out of town on Sundays, it is a logical conclusion that they would have less money on Mondays to put in the savings banks. But six of the savings banks of Newark reveal the fact that the Monday deposits since the Sunday closing law has been enforced are one-third larger than on corresponding Mondays last year, when the Sunday law was not enforced. For the first eight Mondays under the Bishops' law the increased corresponding Mondays of last year amounted to nearly \$150,000. If this average increase applies to all the banks of the city it means that in eight week's the workingmen of Newark have been able to put away for future emergencies more than \$300,000 over the amount of last year. It means that they are putting in the bank \$40,000 a week. a arge part of which they had spent in the saloons before the Sunday closing law went into effect.

## Malaria in Greece.

From Daily Consular and Trade Reports. The excessive prevalence of malaria in Greece is ngaging the attention of English physicists. s said to be checking the development of rural life and is a very serious thing for the nation. Out of a population of 2,500,000 there were 250,000 cases of malaria annually, and the deaths were about 1.760 Last year the number of cases increased to 960,000, and the deaths to 5,916. Prof. Savas, of the Uni versity of Athens and physician to King George, is nitiating a movement to deal with the plague.

## A Royal Collection.

From the London Tribune. According to the Figure, King Haaken and Queen Maud of Norway are making a novel collection. consisting of newspaper cuttings, divided into two albums; true and false. In the latter category are comments and stories which have sprung from the imagination of journalists. These are inscribed, "Things we have neither said nor done It would be interesting to learn in which album they have pasted up the newspaper cutting refer-

## Susan Strong's Latest Enterprise.

From the Westminster Gazette.
It would not be difficult to compile a list of cele brated people who in recent years have engaged gruous. But it has remained for Miss Susan Strong to combine singing and fine art laundering. Her nation of an unconventional proceeding is that she finds it difficult to make a satisfactory ing from singing alone. new work at a house in Baker street.

### A New York Pronunciation Authorized by Shakespeare.

Shakespeare has "sixt" for "sixth." Doubtless he so pronounced it; for he was credited with having written the three parts of "Henry the Sixt." rritten the three parts of and he certainly wrote "The Life of Henry the Fift," as the old edition has it. And it is worth; of notice that "fifta" and "slexta" are the Anglo Saxon forms.

## The Automobile a Rest Cure.

From the Atlantic Monthly. It is a mystery to me that enterprising manu facturers have so long failed to exploit 'me restora tive qualities of their machines. But it will come before long, for in the minds of thinking men there begins to dawn a faint conception of the untold bilities for good in this restless age of the automobile as a rest cure.

### Fox Hunt Ends in a Dining Room. From the London Times.

During the run with the Grafton hounds Satorday a fox turned out of the coverts near to Gar hurst, Newport Pagnell, the residence of W. Carille, dashed across the lawn, and jumped ng room through an open window. wed and killed in the room.